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# The Hongkong Telegraph

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## BRITAIN & FRANCE SUMMON 24-NATION CONFERENCE

### Move To Implement Marshall Plan

### RUSSIA & SPAIN EXCLUDED

Paris, July 3.  
Great Britain and France today summoned a 24-nation European conference on the Marshall Plan to be held in Paris on July 12. The French Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault, acting in the name of Britain and France together, dispatched notes to 22 other European nations but did not include Soviet Russia or Spain. He invited them to meet the new Western European Big Two in a European recovery conference on the Marshall Plan.

#### TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE

London, July 3.  
The following joint communiqué was issued this afternoon by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and the French Foreign Minister, M. Bidault:

"The British and French Governments have reached the following decision in order to give prompt effect to the suggestion made by Mr. Marshall, United States Secretary of State, in his speech at Harvard University on June 5 that Europe should take the initiative in the work of reconstruction.

"For this purpose, it is essential to draw up as quickly as possible a programme covering Europe's resources and Europe's needs. A temporary organisation needs to be set up to bring together the date on which such a programme will be based.

"The British and French Governments have, therefore, decided to invite all European states (with the temporary exception of Spain) who desire to participate in framing a reply to Mr. Marshall's suggestion to collaborate with them in setting up this organisation, whose task will be to draw up a programme of European reconstruction in which the resources and needs of each country will be co-ordinated in such a manner as each freely decides.

"This offer to participate in the work of the organisation will be open to all European states."

Through the Anglo-French communiqué, describing the initiative which London and Paris will take in securing the implementation of the Marshall plan even after the breakdown of the talks with M. Molotov, does not exclude the Soviet Union from the invitation, the issue which broke the Paris conference is stressed in it from beginning to end.

Mr. Bevin, who has been in Paris for the Big Three talks on the Marshall plan, arrived in London by air this afternoon.—Reuter.

The purpose of the conference would be to draw up rapidly the outline of a programme of European economic assets and list of needs for presentation to the United States by September 1.

The United States was not invited to the conference, which the French spokesman said would be an all-European affair, but a copy of the letter to the 22 European nations and of the French compromise proposal of July 1—which was suggested on the basis for conference procedure—was sent to the United States Ambassador, Jefferson Caffery.

A copy of the invitation also was sent to the Soviet Ambassador in France, Alexander Bogomolov, with an accompanying letter expressing the hope that yesterday's Soviet refusal to join the Western powers in all-European economic recovery planning was not final and that it would be possible for the Russians at some future date to participate in the work envisaged.

Countries invited were: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy,

Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

The list included all ex-enemy states except Germany, and the four Allied Commanders in Germany would be asked to furnish lists of her available assets and requirements. A Quai d'Orsay spokesman said the omission of Spain was based on the United Nations decision of December, 1946, declaring that there could be no co-operation between the United Nations and the existing Spanish government. If the present Franco government should be ousted, it was indicated, Spain also would be invited.

The European Economic Commission of the United Nations also was to be informed of the Anglo-French decision. A French spokesman said, however, that as Soviet Russia, a member of the Commission, had refused support for the plan, the Commission would not be invited to participate in any way as it was felt an invitation merely would result in time-consuming debate in that body.—United Press.

### Immediate Reaction

London, July 3.  
European countries, spurred to action by today's swift Anglo-French invitation to a conference in Paris on July 12 to consider a joint response to the Marshall plan for aid to Europe, were tonight already considering the reply they should make.

As invitations went out to 22 capitals, Mr. George Marshall, the United States Secretary of State, was understood in Washington to have assured Britain and France of his backing in their efforts to rally Europe on the plan.

American reaction to the failure of the Three Power talks in Paris was summed up in the comment of the New York Times that "the world's work must go on whether Russia likes it or not."

A similar view was expressed by the New York Herald Tribune, which said: "If Russia is determined to have an economic division into rival East and West blocs, then the way is clear."

"The West must proceed to organize for recovery of Europe without Russia or her satellites."

Reaction from European countries was: Sweden: A Swedish Foreign Office spokesman denied a Paris report that Sweden was "reluctant to take part in an arrangement whereby the Western Powers alone would receive United States help through the fear of Russia," and semi-official circles hinted that Sweden was eager to take part in such an arrangement.

Stockholm's Tidningen, organ of the Social Democratic Party, commenting on the failure of the Paris Conference, said in an editorial today that Sweden should participate in the proposed new arrangement whereby the Western European nations alone would receive American help.

"M. Molotov's terrible farewell salvoes, notwithstanding this, would only mean a possible economic collaboration among the Western countries for their greater good."

"There is no suggestion of forming a political bloc." The Czechoslovak Cabinet is expected to give immediate consideration, probably at a meeting tomorrow, to the questions of participation in the plan and representation at the proposed talks. Czechoslovakia faces her decision as the key country between East and West.

It was pointed out in Prague that whatever political allegiance she feels she has towards the East, she is largely dependent economically on the West.

Austria: Political circles in Vienna regard it as almost certain that Austria will accept the invitation. A Socialist spokesman said that he did not think this would be considered "adherence to the Western bloc."

#### BIG FOUR RELATIONS

The failure of the Paris discussions on the Marshall plan to help European recovery—the first major international conference since the war to end in a "clean" break rather than a compromise formula—has raised the whole question of the future relations among the "Big Four" Powers. Observers are asking how the breakdown will affect the structure of the Four-Power agreement entered into during and after the war, and the discussion of the German and Austrian questions when the Big Four Foreign Ministers meet in London in November.

(Continued on Page 4)

#### After The Collapse



### Skilful Kai Tak Landing

#### U.S. BOMBER HAS PETROL TROUBLE

The crew of a four-engined U. S. navy bomber saw the dawn of America's Independence Day in Hongkong as a result of a forced landing at Kai Tak aerodrome at 9.20 last night.

The bomber, a Privateer, had taken off from Okinawa Thursday morning on an air-sea rescue mission northeast of Hongkong.

During the search it developed trouble with the petrol supply, and the pilot decided to land at Kai Tak.

Although the field had closed earlier, Kai Tak area control illuminated the runways with headlights of lorries and jeeps, and paraffin flares, and the aircraft made a successful landing. RAF men were unable to contact the plane by radio.

Eye-witnesses said the pilot made a perfect landing after circling the field several times.

#### Britain's Heavy Naval Losses

London, July 4.  
Britain lost 1,503 Naval vessels during the war, the Royal Navy reported in a statistical review. Enemy action accounted for the loss of 958 while accidents were responsible for 545.

Mines were the greatest menace causing the destruction of 281. Enemy aircraft destroyed 271. Submarines accounted for 172 and enemy surface vessels, 109. Enemy shore batteries destroyed only four.

Tonnage of vessels lost totalled 959,767.—Associated Press.

### Innocent Prisoner Receives \$24,000 As Pay-Off

Chicago, July 3.  
Society paid its debt to Joe Majczek with a cheque for US\$24,000. The State of Illinois repaid the money would square things with Joe, who spent 11 years in prison for a crime he did not commit.

Joe used the money as a down payment on the debt he owes to the only person who had any faith in him through the years he spent in prison—his mother.

The jury said he was guilty of murder and the judge sentenced him to a 99-year term. But Mrs. Tillie Majczek knew her boy would not kill a policeman in a tavern hold-up. She went to work as a scrub-

This dramatic picture was taken shortly after two houses had collapsed in Wo On Lane, off Wellington Street yesterday morning. Several inmates were killed and 30 injured. The buildings were four storeys high and when the foundations gave way, the fronts of the houses telescoped, burying about three dozen people.

### TRADING WITH JAPAN

#### Allocations Announced

Washington, July 3.  
India will be allowed to send 39 private traders into Japan after August 1, the Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan—the body representing the 11 nations of the Far-Eastern Commission—announced today.

The allocation of the initial 400 traders which General MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander, will permit to enter Japan was unanimously agreed upon by members of the Board.

In reaching their agreement, the Board considered such factors as the pre-war trade pattern and volume, possible contribution to Japanese trade and the number of traders from each country who were in Japan in pre-war years.

China will be kept under review in the light of actual developments of trade. The allocations to the various countries were: The United States—102, China—64, United Kingdom and colonies—54, India—39, the Netherlands and Netherlands East Indies—27, Australia 23, France and French Indo-China 16, Canada—8, New Zealand—6, the Philippines—6, and others 45.—Reuter.

## Irishman's 4-Stroke Lead In British Golf Championship

Hoylake, Cheshire, July 3.

Henry Cotton and Laurie Ayton, first-round leaders in the British Open golf championship on the Royal Liverpool links here, lost their place when the second round was played today as Fred Daly, Irish Open champion, with a brilliant round of 70, forged ahead and, with an aggregate of 143, leads Cotton and Sam King by four strokes.

Only 40 players will contest the final two rounds of the championship tomorrow and four strokes will be a useful advantage for the young Irishman, who since the war has proved himself among the top-flight of British professionals.

Conditions, owing to high wind, were more difficult today than yesterday and yet Daly played faultless golf.

In contrast, Cotton, Ayton and several other stars faltered to leave the event "wide open."

#### MISS HIS CHANCE

Flory Van Donck, of Belgium, missed his chance of closing the gap when taking 70 today, but is not entirely out of the hunt with an aggregate of 149, but the American challenge appears to have evaporated, though one can never tell how these men will recover.

Frank Strannhan, the American amateur, is nearest to the leaders with 150, despite taking 79 today, but Johnny Bulla, twice runner-up for the title, is 152, having recovered something with 72 today after a disastrous 80 in the first round.

Vic Ghezzi needed 78 today for a total of 153 and the ten strokes deficit seem to be too much for him to pick up in 36 holes.

Dick Burton 148, Alfred Padgham 150, Reggie Whitcombe 152, H. Perry 153 are ex-champions among the players with leading aggregates for 36 holes being Charles Ward, Ayton and Arthur Lees, Norman Van Nida and W. Shankland 150 and D. J. Rees 151.—Reuter.

#### WIMBLEDON

### U.S. Girls In Final

Wimbledon, July 3.

The two American girls, Margaret Osborne and Doris Hart, will, as expected, contest the final of the Wimbledon women's singles championships on Saturday.

The United States provides all the finalists in the men's and women's singles—a remarkable achievement. In the case of the men it is a battle between two Californians, Jack Kramer and Tom Brown, but in the women's event, while Miss Osborne is also a Californian, Miss Hart hails from Florida.

In today's semi-finals, Miss Osborne, whom it will be noted was beaten by Miss Hart by two sets to one in the quarter-finals of last year, took only 25 minutes to beat the South African, Sheila Summers by 6-1, 6-2.

Miss Osborne, seeded No. 1 in these championships, gave a sparkling display to beat the South African girl, who was but a shadow of the player which eliminated the American player Patricia Todd in the quarter-finals. The greatness of the occasion seemed to over-awe Miss Summers, who found no answer to her opponent's tremendous service, lightning volleys and perfectly-placed drives to both corners of the court.

The South African won only the third game on her own service in the first set and two of her services in the second.

#### MAGNIFICENT CONTEST

The result of the clash between the Americans Doris Hart and Louise Brough was always in doubt. Miss Hart eventually winning 2-6, 6-9, 6-4. Miss Brough was seeded above the winner, but there were many who, having seen Miss Hart's beautiful stroke production, fully anticipated her success today.

It was a magnificent contest, with both players going outright for winners. The winner was not at her best in the opening set, making many errors and allowing her opponent to win point after point.

The first four games in the second set went against service. Miss Brough twice missed the chance of a 4-3 lead before Miss Hart gained this advantage. Miss Brough, although obviously the more tired of the two, led 6-5, only for Miss Hart to draw level and win the set 7-6. She levelled set scores with a service game to love.

In the final set, games went with service until the seventh when the winner broke through to lead 4-3 and 5-3, taking the set at 6-4 for the match.

Kramer enters his second final, for with Bob Falkenberg he beat the Australian pair, Geoffrey Brown and Colin Long in the semi-finals after an 18-game first set.

The other semi-final between the Australians, Jack Bromwich and Dinny Pails and the Anglo-Australian pair, Tony Mottram and Bill Sidwell will be played tomorrow. In the outstanding women's doubles quarter-final, the British pair, Kay Stammers, Monica and Molly Lincoln Blair beat the seeded Australians Nancy Wynne Bolton and Max Harry Hopman 6-3, 6-3 and now meet the holders, Margaret Osborne and Louise Brough, of the United States, in the semi-finals of the doubles.

In the quarter-finals of the mixed doubles, Tom Brown and Margaret Osborne beat Jacobus Drobny and Madeline Mathiot 2-3, 6-2.—Reuter.

#### EDITORIAL

### Angry Voices Of Protest

YESTERDAY'S criticism of Government's policy concerning housing and Crown Leases was notable for the angry tone adopted by practically all of the speakers, who succeeded in drafting a powerful indictment. All will agree with and applaud the attack on official inertia so far as the building of homes is concerned. It has been said before, and it remains true: Government has been much too complacent about building programmes either its own or others. Concentration has been placed on piecemeal rehabilitation and no serious attempts have been made to set in motion a policy that will produce rapidly new houses for the thousands who are displaced. Rightly the Unofficials attacked the inadequacy of deregulation, especially of numerous premises occupied by the Services. But while a number of good arguments were advanced to expose Government's procrastination, other points were not skilfully presented. For example, it was suggested that the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance was not really an inducement to property owners to build because the Ordinance did not apply to new construction. Surely, that is the inducement, because new buildings do not come within the restrictions of the measure. It was also pleaded that Government's high upset prices for Crown land militated against housing developments, but recent land auctions have shown

that so keen is building that the final price bears no relation to the upset figure. Mainly, though, the Unofficials were concerned with criticizing Government's policy over Crown Leases—a policy which, judged by the illustrations given, appears hard to justify. Nevertheless it cannot be admitted that the Unofficials proved that modification of this policy would produce a full-scale housing programme. The housing needs of Hongkong are not tied up with Crown Leases to a degree that if property owners could obtain renewals without any special conditions attached, the problem would immediately be solved. We have claimed before, and we reiterate it; so urgent is the demand for accommodation that both property owners and Government should abandon the idea of building first-class houses. Cheap bungalows, intended only for temporary use, should be put on sites such as the eastern side of Waterloo Road. This is not the time for ornate two-story buildings. There would be no question of long-term leases and neither would Government be allowed to impose current inflated land prices. A temporary bungalow township could be built at Kowloon Tung and it could be done quickly by genuine co-operation between Government and private enterprise.



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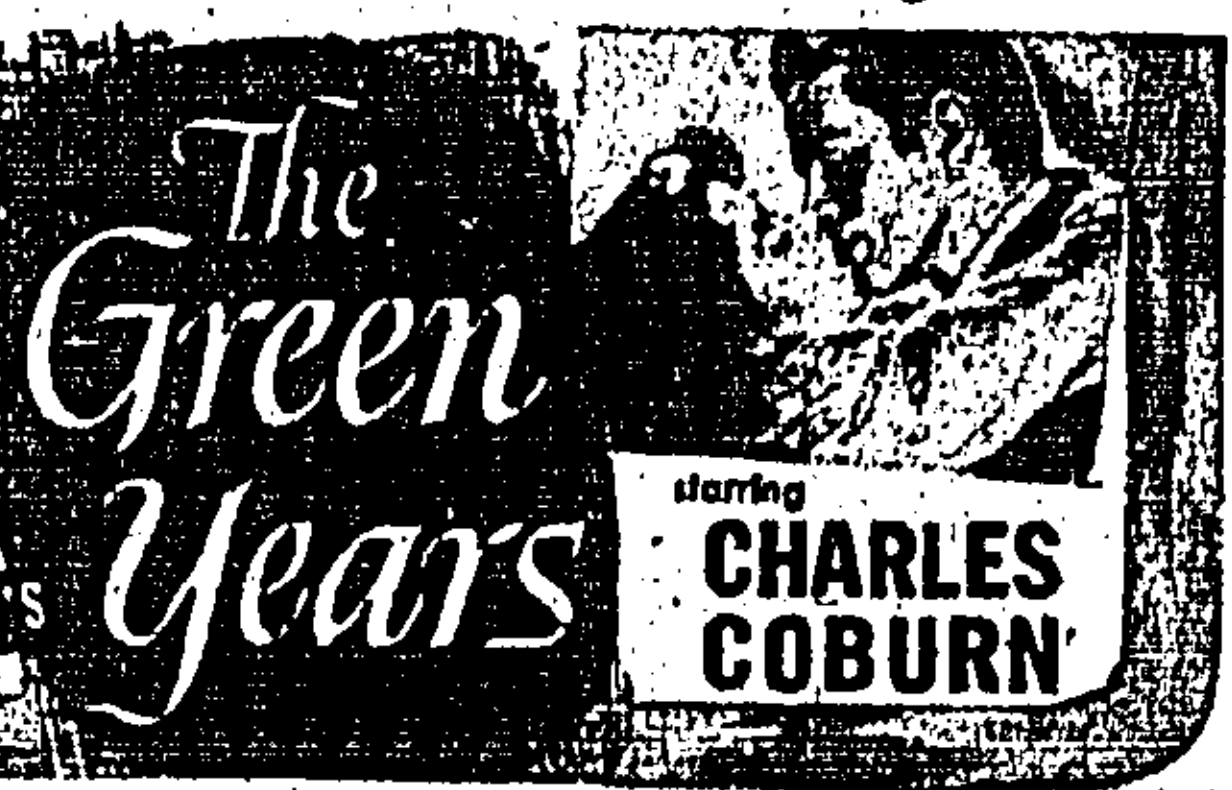
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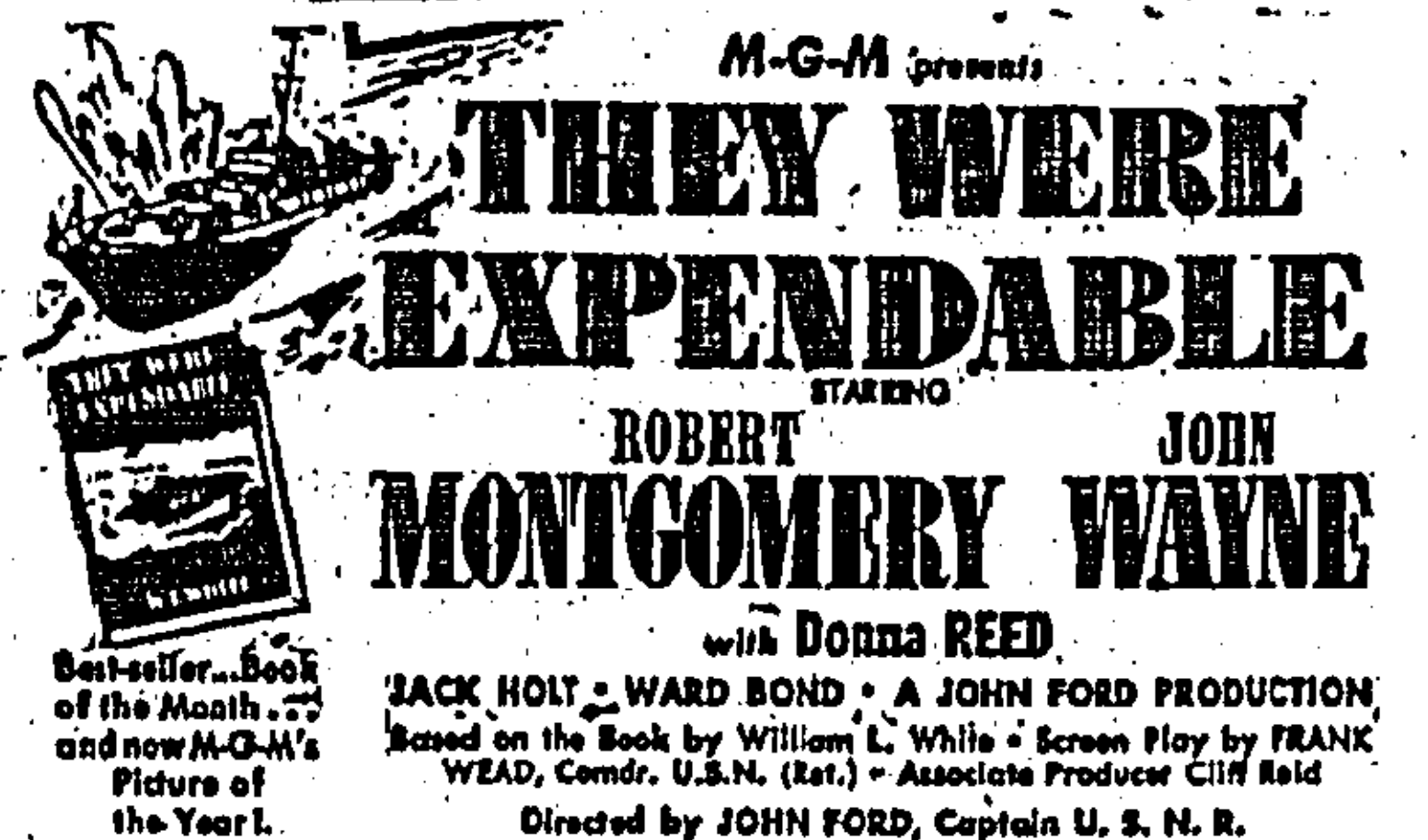
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Cheques should be payable to "The Hong Kong War Memorial Fund" and should be crossed.

For the purpose of acknowledgment, all subscribers who have Chinese names are requested to give those names in Chinese characters as well as in English.

PLEASE GIVE GENEROUSLY.

The great north of England city of Manchester has evolved, from a prewar evening and week-end system of adult education, a plan to create a thriving college to which workpeople will go (without loss of wages or holidays) to study social, political and cultural subjects.

# Foundation Of A People's College

by  
W.E. COCKBURN

AMONG the social developments projected in Manchester, none perhaps is more typical of the spirit of the times than the intention—it has already passed beyond the mere proposal stage—to create a thriving People's College.

The idea of residential adult education is, of course, not new—its germination owes a great deal to the Danish folk high schools started a century ago—but the University of Manchester and its Extra-Mural Department are imparting to it a fresh, invigorating impulse which is producing encouraging results. The success of the enterprise is that commerce and industry shall provide a corresponding stimulus by releasing their workers so that they can attend the college.

This project is one of the ambitious postwar stirrings which have their apotheosis in the great Manchester redevelopment plan. But since its object is to produce a wider and a keener cultured appreciation, residential adult education can be said to have its roots in social reform. It is no longer an experiment on the part of frightened, idealistic educationists but a fundamental conception of modern life.

The fact that Manchester appears to be giving a lead in this direction is not merely local pride but a subject of outside interest. It underlines a principle which is probably as important to other industrial centres as it is to Manchester—the necessity for the closest contact and co-operation between the University on the one hand and industry and commerce on the other.

## PIONEERING WORK

Here Manchester can claim to have done some admirable pioneering work. It is, for example, the first University in Britain to establish a chair of Industrial Health. Moreover, on repeated occasions the Chancellor (Lord Woolton) and the Vice-Chancellor (Sir John Stieford) have emphasised this aspect of the University's activities and drawn attention to developments in industrial relationships which lie not very far ahead.

Undoubtedly an intimacy is growing up with leaders of commerce and of industry which will produce, it is hoped, golden harvest in the fields of research and social welfare.

Such a concern as a People's College must stand or fall by the willingness of employers to co-operate. The point is perhaps insufficiently appreciated, but Manchester has made a start, and the boldness of her future plans gives no hint of pessimism.

At present the residential college at Holly Royde, which has been used by members of the Forces during World War II, is being gradually turned over to civilian entrants from industry and commerce. In about a year, the University proposes to open another residential college in central Cheshire which should eventually accommodate about a hundred people. This is a large

manor house standing in beautiful grounds of about 30 acres, and for the first year or so it seems probable that Holly Royde, with its accommodation for about 30 residents, will still be carried on as a town centre.

The birth of Holly Royde must be visualised against a formidable background of effort continued over a long period and brought to a head by the war. Its work is established on the basis of the old intimacy between the University and the Workers' Educational Association, whose numbers are still drawn largely from the ranks of manual workers, although the proportion of middle-class students has risen considerably.

For many years now, Manchester University has run an annual summer school in Wales, and, according to Mr. A. D. Waller, Director of the Extra-Mural Department, it was the unqualified success of this experiment which was immediately responsible for the first attempt to establish residential adult education. In 1938, week-end courses were begun at the Lamb Guildhouse, Bowden, Cheshire, and, but for the war, this venture would undoubtedly have become established.

## THE VANGUARD

Substantially, the Guildhouse was moved to Holly Royde—a large house presented to the University by Mr. Frank Behrens in memory of his parents and there, since November, 1944, it has been used as a residential college for members of the Forces. Until recently it was fully occupied for each course. Now, however, as the needs of the Service members decline, it is passing again into the hands of those for whom it was originally intended—civilian students.

There is not the slightest doubt that civilians are eager to resume this desirable inheritance. Those who have experienced the studious, but extremely welcoming atmosphere of the place speak of it in the highest terms. So far ten "graduates" have taken a fortnight's course. Ten others are "booked" for future courses. A score of students, therefore, composes the vanguard of a movement which, with a little more impetus, will be steadily established.

Six firms have set a fine example by promising support, and one of them—the smallest of all, which employs only 150 people—has undertaken to allow one employee to attend each successive course, without loss of pay or holidays and with all expenses paid by the firm.

"Holly Royde will be the beginning of a real link between the University and commerce and industry," said Mr. Waller. "We have to persuade commerce and industry that it is worth while. The college, if established, can only give the best services to the community if it is supported by the active sympathy of employers, personnel managers, trade unions and departments of public authorities. There will always be plenty of people applying for admission, but the opportunity should be given to those who need it most and who will make the best use of it."

## STIRRING THE MIND

How, I asked, was "this work of reconstruction of our social life" to be achieved?

As Mr. Waller agreed, you don't teach anyone a great deal in a fortnight. But, as he pointed out, a residential college can, and ought, to have an incalculable effect in stirring up the mind and in concentrating thought on problems the day which are most urgently in need of solution.

The work set is of a combined literary and historical nature bearing directly on social, political, moral and cultural problems. Here are some of the course titles:—Entertainment on the Screen and in the Air; the Modern Outlook (here the general aim is to examine some of the more important attitudes found in the contemporary world); the Daily and Weekly Press; the Rights of Man; the Progress of Peace; the Essence of Western Civilisation; the English Educational System; the Search for International Order. What is Philosophy About?; Utopia; the Romantic Viewpoint. Where there is a demand for any particular subject, it will be met.

## NEVER TOO LATE

THE college itself is comfortably laid out and equipped. There are dining and writing rooms, library and games rooms, a very large lounge to hold a hundred debaters or dancers—pleasant bedrooms, and, generally speaking, all the refinements to be found in a well-run home.

Entrance qualifications are described simply as "good will, good sense and willingness to observe the rules of the house." Age limits? From 19 to 80, for in adult education it is "never too late to learn."

The charge is 12s. 6d. a day but this will be reduced when, established on a permanent civilian footing, the college becomes eligible for a grant from the Ministry of Education.

# IT'S BEING SO CHEERFUL...



by  
**TED KAVANAGH**  
—come snow, come crisis, this man knows how to keep 11,000,000 people laughing at him every week

WHAT is that most misused term a sense of humour?

Storm of psychological flapdoodle, it means only one thing—a sense of the other fellow's point of view.

You've got your troubles—so has he. You've got advantages that he hasn't got—he's got gifts you'll never possess.

Read the kind of questionnaire you'll find in women's weeklies. Every time they are asked: "What is the first thing you require in your ideal husband?" they'll answer with one voice: "A sense of humour!" Heaven knows they need it!

## He didn't sigh

NOW, if there is one country in the world that possesses a sense of humour, it's Britain—the cold country. If it hadn't possessed this priceless gift it would have been evacuated long ago.

No human being could have withstood the weather unless he had an inner warmth. He didn't spend his time sighing for a White Christmas—he had a White Easter and, now and then just to make him feel at home, a White Summer.

When he prided himself on feeling in the pink, he often looked—and felt—blue. And yet it was always when things looked black and he was in the red that he really came into his own.

G. M. H.

## NANCY Ingenuity Plus!



By Ernie Bushmiller

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**ELLIOTTS TONIC**

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## POCKET CARTOON

by OSBERT LANCASTER



## FACTS

Miami Beach has one of the largest salt water swimming pools in the world. It holds 1,000,000 gallons.

Beetles, said to be the "strong men" of the insect world, can lift 700 times their own weight.

Deafness today affects two or three times as many persons as cancer, heart disease, tuberculosis, and infantile paralysis all put together, according to The American Magazine.

The United States flag which was planted atop Mt. Surabachi in Swinburn has been preserved as an historical relic in the Marine Corps museum at Quantico, Virginia.

Jars of peanut butter should be turned upside down occasionally to allow the oil to mix throughout the product.

A piece of adhesive tape on the end of a curtain rod will make it easier to run the rod through the hem and prevent tearing of the curtain.

A two-pound steel ball dropped from a height of six feet will bounce when it strikes a tough new heat-tempered glass developed by Libbey-Owners-Ford.

In ancient Greece, mothers pacified their crying babies by giving them a piece of sponge soaked in honey according to the Encyclopedia Britannica.

About 95 per cent. of the substance in grass comes from sunlight, air and water—the rest from soil nutrients.

New tools for electronic and atomic scientists include instruments that record weights within 100,000ths of an ounce and thicknesses as minute as 1/100,000,000th of an inch.

The earthquake in 1755 in Lisbon was so great it disturbed water in Loch Lomond, Scotland, 1,220 miles away.



NO ONE COULD TELL THESE TWINS APART



ONE IS READY  
TO *DIE*  
FOR LOVE!

ONE IS READY  
TO *KILL*  
FOR LOVE!



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Original Story by **Michael Ponsor** • **AN INTERNATIONAL PICTURE**



# CABINET APPROVES INDIA TRANSFER OF POWER BILL

BY FRASER WIGHTON

Reuter's Political Correspondent

London, July 3. The Cabinet today, it is understood, considered and approved the bill for the transfer of power to the two new Dominions—the Union of Hindustan and Pakistan—prior to the bill's presentation in Parliament.

## CONGRESSMAN SOLD FAVOURS

Washington, July 3. Former Democratic Congressman Andrew J. May was today convicted of selling his influence while wartime Chairman of the House of Representatives Military Committee. A Federal Court jury also convicted the munitions makers, Henry and Murray Garsson, of passing to 72-year-old May over \$50,000 in bribes for favours during the war. The sentence was deferred to give the defence an opportunity to appeal.—Reuter.

## PANAMA BASES DISPUTE

Washington, July 3. The House Merchant Marine Committee today urged Congress to postpone all improvements on the strategic Panama Canal until Panama agrees to grant the United States adequate defence bases.

In a secret report to the House, the Committee said increasing ship traffic through the 44-mile waterway and the development of devastating new weapons made it necessary to take further steps to protect the Canal. But unless Panama is willing to grant additional defence bases, from which fast-flying enemy planes could be intercepted, defence of the canal would be "seriously weakened". The Committee said the present dispute over bases hinges on interpretation of the wartime agreement which granted the United States permission to occupy defence sites in Panama for one year after the war. Panama has refused to allow the United States to withdraw a year after the Japanese surrender aboard the Missouri. The United States contended that withdrawal should be made until a final peace treaty is signed.—United Press.

## THE REST OF THE SPORT

### Baksi Signed To Meet Louis In September

Stockholm, July 3. Nate Wolfson, manager for the heavyweight contender, Joe Baksi, announced today that a contract had been signed with Lew Burston of the 20th Century Sporting Club giving Baksi a shot at Joe Louis' heavyweight title "sometime this year"—probably September—if he defeats the Swede, Olle Tandberg, in Stockholm on Sunday night.

Wolfson's announcement followed another last night that Tandberg would fight Louis provided that he wins on Sunday. Wolfson said tickets had been reserved on USS America for the United States which is due to leave Southampton on July 18.

It is reported that both challengers would get a higher percentage of the gate than in any previous Louis fight. Baksi's cut is said to be the highest ever given to a challenger. The fight probably would take place in New York in September.

Earlier, Wolfson said, "If Louis is unwilling to fight in September or any day we will get the world title without a fight."

"If Louis is fighting the title fight, there is no worthy opponent except Baksi," Wolfson said. Burston said that Nat Rogers' statement yesterday in New York that he had no knowledge about any forthcoming fight was "any but it was made hours before the contract was signed." He said New York had been informed now.

The British promoter, Jack Solomon, said: "Baksi is the only American fighter equal to Louis, and I see no reason to refuse him the title match. Also, if Tandberg is the sensational winner, he will be definitely the top name to the Yankees."—United Press.

### HENLEY REGATTA

Henley on Thames, July 3. An eight-man Swiss crew, rowing with Swiss watch precision, scored the first continental victory over British oarsmen yesterday in the Henley Royal Regatta. The Ruder Club of Zurich got off to a quick start and defeated the London Rowing Club "A" crew by one and a quarter lengths. The time was seven minutes 24 seconds in this first heat for the

The expected date of presentation is Monday of next week, July 7, but I am informed authoritatively that last minute exchanges on the subject of the draft bill are still taking place between Downing Street and New Delhi.

The bill, creating the two new Dominions, will be law in just over a fortnight's time if the completely revised British Government schedule is maintained.

In the past 24 hours, the Government, acting in concert with the Viceroy and the Indian political leaders at Delhi, has completely revised the programme for the passage of the bill with the result that the measure will have reached the statute book nearly a fortnight earlier than had been thought possible.

Political quarters tonight were asking whether revised arrangements suggested the possibility of a corresponding advance in the date for the transfer of power—August 15—but at the moment authoritative quarters do not encourage this idea.

## LION MEN JUST PLAIN ASSASSINS

Dar es Salaam, July 4.

A Tanganyika judge on Thursday alleged that the infamous "lion men" of Singida, a remote district of Tanganyika, are specially disguised killers hired out on a commercial basis.

Judge Will Stuart, now on circuit, trying 40 African men and women on murder charges, connected with the "lion man" killings of 10 persons, said the killers were trained by proprietors who owned or managed them.

Which doctors said the judge, played little part in this killings, which he described as "plain murder and sordid cash transactions."

None of the "lion men" has yet been arrested, though two have been named in cases which have ended in the imposition of the death penalty. One was a Modjima, the other a woman. Those now on trial are the alleged killers, proprietors or accomplices of the killers.

The judge accepted a witness' statement that a four-year old girl, who is missing, had been kidnapped by a woman who, having hired a "lion man" wanted the child trained as a "lion woman of her own."

"Only Hitler at his worst," commented the judge, "came near to this deliberate intention of brutalising the soul and destroying an innocent intellect."—Associated Press.

The much earlier passage of the bill, if achieved, will, however, greatly assist the Viceroy and the Indian leaders by providing a longer gap between the transfer date in which to settle many important questions concerned with partition.

### Government Programme

The new Government programme, I learn authoritatively, is as follows:

1. The bill, named the Indian Independence Bill, will receive its first reading in the House of Commons tomorrow. The printed measure will be available to members of Parliament by the evening.

2. The second reading of the bill will be given in the House of Commons on Thursday, and this will be the occasion of a debate.

The Government is now assured of goodwill and understanding from the Conservative opposition. Winston Churchill has earlier promised this and expects a smooth passage on the second reading.

Due to the speeding up of the whole passage of the measure, it will not now be necessary to rush the committee and report stages and the third reading on the same evening. The third committee and the third reading stages will take place in the House of Commons probably on Monday, July 14.

By approximately July 15, unless there is a hitch, the bill should be in the House of Lords and should be ready to go to the King for the Royal Assent within a couple of days.

The Government will immediately call a Royal Commission for the purpose of announcing the King's will to Parliament, which is the British constitutional method of passing a bill into law.

The whole process of acceleration now revealed, I understand, reflects of the Cabinet's intention that nothing should stand in the way of the transfer of power.

The revised arrangements now announced should, political quarters think, considerably ease the task of the Viceroy and the Indian leaders.

The consequence of the Dominions has naturally been obtained in all steps now projected, and on their part everything will be done to ensure the smooth and speedy transfer of power.

The latest phase of the arrangements, I learn, was the subject of a meeting of the Cabinet Indian experts under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, tonight.

This conference followed an earlier meeting of the full Cabinet at which formal approval was given to the draft bill, already approved by the Viceroy and the Indian leaders in Delhi.

Tomorrow's proceedings—introducing one of the most significant legislation that has ever come before any parliament—will be impressive in their simplicity.

A few words spoken by the Speaker (Colonel Clayton Brown) and officials will launch the historic measure that is to transfer power to 400,000,000 people in India.

The announcement of the title of the bill, and Mr. Attlee's nod of assent to the Speaker will constitute the first reading.—Reuter.

### Joint Defence Authority

London, July 3. The hope that before long the defence of India will be entrusted to a joint authority is expressed by Time and Tide, the independent weekly in its current issue today.

The paper states: "Under the control of a joint authority, modernisation would become possible. At the moment, however, both states look at the armed forces from the point of view of the maintenance of order."

"If the leaders are agreed on partition and will accept the frontiers laid down, there are in both camps large sections which disapprove of partition and still are prepared to disapprove any boundary that may be drawn."

"If the working of this Congress minority alarms Mr. Jinnah with its claim to 'Pathanistan', there are sections in Hindustan which must equally alarm Mr. Nehru; and there is still the question of the 'Princely States'."—Reuter.

### Army Pay Arrangements

London, July 3. The British Government would be prepared to make representations to the Indian authorities where justified on claims for arrears of pay due to British officers and other ranks serving in the India defence force.

The proposed transfer of power, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Under-Secretary of State for India, replied to a question in Parliament today.

But, he added, "the Government have no reason to suppose that the arrangements which are being made in connection with the transfer of power in India will fail to provide satisfactory means for meeting the legitimate claims."—Reuter.

### EX-ENEMIES READMITTED

London, July 3. The former enemy countries, Austria, Finland, Hungary, Italy and Rumania, were readmitted to the Davis Cup lawn tennis competition at a meeting of the Davis Cup nations here today.

These countries will be eligible to compete in the next year's competition.

South Africa's proposal that the Davis Cup competition should be held every other year instead of annually was defeated by the meeting, which was attended by the representatives of 21 nations.—Reuter.

## Gestapo Men On Trial Get Double Rations

Hamburg, July 4.

The Gestapo men on trial in Hamburg for killing 50 Allied airmen are getting twice the rations of prisoners normally held in Hamburg gaol, the military court hearing war crimes charges against the Gestapo men was told last night by the prosecutor, Colonel R. C. Halse, after the President had ordered an investigation into the feeding of the prisoners.

Col Halse said that war criminals were usually given double rations while on trial.

Earlier, defence lawyers had requested larger rations for the accused on the ground that they had so little to eat they were unable properly to follow the proceedings.—Associated Press.

## Australia's Grave View Of Whaling Decision

Washington, July 3.

An Australian source today said the Australian Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Norman Makin, planned to present a note to the Secretary of State, General George Marshall, today regarding Japanese whaling in the Antarctic.

## FILIPINOS MAY NATIONALISE INDUSTRIES

Washington, July 4.

The possibility that the Philippines Government may undertake to nationalise that nation's resources and industries as a solution of its economic problem is being held up before American businessmen interested in Philippine trade.

"I urge American businessmen doing business in the Philippines to make the enterprise system work at all times for the benefit of Filipinos as well as ourselves," said Merle Robie, representative of the Columbus Rope Company of Auburn, New York, now in the United States.

Robie mentioned the possibility of Philippine nationalisation of industry as a "warning" before a gathering of American foreign trade bankers and others engaged in Philippine trade in New York.

Co-operation between Americans and Philippine commercial enterprises "in the mutual interest" must be substituted for exploitation with the Filipino people. He said that this should extend to both business and social dealings.

Robie is on a trip to the United States after seven years residence in the islands, three of which he spent as a prisoner of the Japanese. —Associated Press.

## 13 KILLED IN AIR CRASH

Dakar, French West Africa, July 3.

Thirteen people were killed yesterday in the French Cameroons when a French plane flying from Dakar crashed between Younde and Douala, it was announced today.—Reuter.

### Truman Broadcast

Charlottesville, Va., July 3. President Truman arrived here by car from Washington for the Fourth of July holiday week-end.

The President will speak tomorrow at Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence signed on July 4, 1776.

Mr. Truman's address will be broadcast throughout the nation at 5.30 p.m. GMT.—United Press.

## CONFERENCE CALL TO 24 NATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

The economic isolation of Eastern and Western Europe has been virtually complete since the end of the war, so that no sudden break in inter-European trade is now expected.

In terms of the Marshall plan, it is thought there can be little doubt that the economic planning now beginning under Anglo-French leadership, involving only those countries which voluntarily agreed to take part in the new programme, will be incomparably quicker and more efficient than if the Russians, with their fundamentally different approach to the economy of Europe, were present.

It is believed to be equally true that the prospects of the United States Congress considering favourably any demands emerging from the planning just starting, are brighter than if a request had been made for appropriations to cover aid to Russia.

Germany, as a result of the failure in Paris, occupies a unique place in the political and economic structure of Europe.

It is the only power with a foot solidly on each side of the Stettin-Trieste line, which may now be said to divide Europe.

The economic division of Germany, it is thought, will be intensified by the economic policy initiated by the occupying powers both pushing ahead with the economic development of their respective zones.

The political results of the Paris Conference, which are inseparable from its economic consequences, are dominated by the attitude of the French Foreign Minister, in due to visit Britain within the coming week. A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Paris tonight.

He added that no definite time had yet been set for the trip, but that Mr. Bidault would continue his discussions with Mr. Bevin and other British leaders on the development of the "Save Europe" plan.—Reuter.

## Fast-Dwindling U.S. Loan

London, July 4.

Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, Conservative, predicted in the House of Commons on Thursday night that the present rate of expenditure, the \$3,750,000,000 (£375,000,000) loan to Britain would run out before Christmas.

Sir Arthur Salter, Independent, who also spoke in a debate on productivity and labour, said, "It is important that we should secure some form of new loans or credits as the present loans run out and they should be used to a very much greater extent than the present ones for production rather than consumer needs."

Other Conservative speakers contended that the 40-hour week introduced in the nationalised coal mines, was having an adverse effect upon output.—Associated Press.

## Joint Zone May Become Unified Politically

Berlin, July 3.

The American and British Military Governments are stepping up their production plans for what may soon be a politically unified area, General Lucius Clay, American Military Governor, said today.

General Clay told a press conference that he hoped the breakdown of the Paris conference "has not added difficulties to unifying Germany," but "on the other hand, anything that makes unification more difficult tends to make political fusion the approach to our German problem."

He said the disagreement in Paris did not affect Anglo-American plans for boosting German steel production and the general level of industry because it had been decided to do just that "long before the Paris conference."

General Clay pointed to the present visit of the American Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Averell Harriman, as latest evidence of Western determination to speed production and trade in Western Germany.

Mr. Harriman is here to "see to what extent he can revive German trade with the United States and to

what extent the United States can help to restore German economy," the Commander said.

### Awaiting November Talks

"It is very obvious," said General Clay, "that any overall European plan must take into serious consideration what Germany can provide for European economy."

He said political mulling must await the results of the London Foreign Ministers' meeting next November, adding: "We certainly do not contemplate it at the present moment."

He said that although an agreement had been reached with the British on most parts of raising the industrial level, some minor details remained and would be worked out in the course of a few days.

He also mentioned the visit of the New York construction co-ordinator, Robert Moses, as another evidence of American determination to put Western Germany on a stable basis, and said such stability must be reached before the Germans could go in for socialisation of big industries.—United Press.

### OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below.

Friday, July 4.  
Canton (Train) 1.30 p.m.  
Straits (Sea) 2.30 p.m.  
Ceylon, Bombay, Straits and Batavia (Sea) 3 p.m.  
Nauru, South Africa via Durban, Mombasa, Delra and L. Marques (Sea) 3 p.m.  
Manila P.T. (Sea) 3 p.m.  
Ordinary letters and cards only for Japan (Sea) 3 p.m.  
Tientsin (Kwongchowwan) (Sea) 4 p.m.  
Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Bata, Cebu, Johannesburg, Augusta, Maracilles and London (Air) 5.30 p.m.  
Singapore, Colombo, Surabaya, Sydney and Auckland (Air) 5.30 p.m.  
Saigon and Paris only (Air) 5.30 p.m.  
Japan (ordinary letters and cards only) (Air) 5.30 p.m.  
Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Canton & Hiohow, Kongsong, Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Sea) 4 p.m.  
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.  
Saturday, July 5.  
Manila P.T. (Sea) 1.30 p.m.  
Straits (Sea) 2.30 p.m.  
Straits and Calcutta (Sea) 3 p.m.  
Rangoon and Swatow (Sea) 3 p.m.  
Shanghai and Hongkong (Sea) 3 p.m.  
Shanghai and ordinary letters and cards only for Japan (Sea) Noon.  
Shanghai (Train) 1.30 p.m.  
Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.  
Tientsin (Kwongchowwan) 3 p.m.  
U.S.A., Central and South America via San Francisco (Sea) 3 p.m.  
London (Air) 3.30 p.m.  
Kunming and Calcutta (Air) 3.30 p.m.  
Macao, Tientsin & Shekhi (Sea) 4 p.m.  
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.  
Sunday, July 6.  
Kongsong, Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Canton (Train) 10 a.m.  
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland (Air) 10 a.m.  
Manila (Air) 10 a.m.

### Siam's Envoy Lands At Poole

London, July 3.

Mr. Nal Direk Chayanama, the new Siamese Ambassador to London, arrived at Poole airport this evening from Bangkok. He is paying his second visit to England.

Mr. Chayanama was met at the airport by 10 of his London staff, and was driven to London in an embassy car.—Reuter.

### Lillibet, F.R.S.

London, July 3.

Princess Elizabeth broke a precedent today by being the first woman member of the Royal Society to become a Fellow of the Royal Society, which was founded by Charles the Second in 1662 to honour scientists.—Associated Press.

### Fathers Freed From Military Training

Buenos Ayres, July 3.

An Argentine who has a child has done his duty to his country and need not serve the compulsory military training required of new fathers. The court recently ruled that any man whose child has died also is exempted from conscription because "paternity discharges a duty to the fatherland and makes military service unnecessary."—Associated Press.

### NOTICE

Advertisers are requested to note that no advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between the hours of 12.30 noon Saturdays, and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following day must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

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### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

JEAN, Ian & Malcolm Kempton & Mrs. F. F. White wish to thank everyone for kind sympathy expressed in their recent bereavement.

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